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BURTON CASE WITH JURY

Arguments Have Been Made and Jury Charged.

EXCEPTIONS WERE TAKEN

Attention Is Called to Penalty of Guilt.

DEBARRED FROM OFFICE

Defense Claims That No Proof Was Offered.

St. Louis, March 26.—There will be no verdict in the Burton case tonight.

St. Louis, Mo., March 26.—The case of United States Senator J. R. Burton of Kansas, who has been on trial since Tuesday on a charge of having illegally accepted fees from the Hatto company was given to the jury tonight. Judge Adams declared an indefinite recess and announced that the court would be in session for 24 hours.

The entire day had been occupied with arguments by both sides. Following the close of United States Attorney Dyer's arguments the court addressed the jury. Judge Adams commented upon the section 122 pointing out to the jury the influence of a senator of the United States which is necessarily exerted by his presence and explained in detail the functions of the postoffice department.

Judge Adams said that the first counts relate to the crime, and that Senator Burton accepted \$25,000 from the Hatto company. That matter explained the court, was whether the payment was warranted. If you should find that the evidence in this case substantiates the government's contention, then you will return a verdict of guilty; otherwise you will acquit the defendant. The second count is practically the same except that it is alleged that the government was indirectly interested in the matter. The third count makes identically the same allegation.

The fourth and fifth counts had been quashed. Judge Adams then explained the sixth count in detail in which it is alleged that Senator Burton accepted a check for \$5,000 from the Hatto company or its officers for his interest in the matter. He called attention to the point raised by the defense during the trial in which it was contended that Senator Burton received the money at Washington and consequently the court at St. Louis did not have jurisdiction. The court said that the seventh, eighth and ninth counts were the same, with the exception of the dates upon which it is alleged Senator Burton received checks.

Counsel for the defense then announced to the jury their objections to the charge.

IN REBUTTAL.
Prosecutor Inspector William J. Vickrey of Cincinnati was played on the stand today to testify in rebuttal as to the testimony given yesterday by Colonel W. W. Smith, private secretary to Senator Burton.

Inspector Vickrey stated that he had listened to the testimony of Colonel Smith in which the latter had stated that, as Chief Postoffice Inspector Cochran was leaving the senator in company with himself, that Cochran had said to Burton:

"I know, senator, that you did not represent any one in any department for compensation."

Vickrey testified that no such statement was made by Cochran. R. J. Dwyer, assistant United States district attorney, then opened the arguments for the government. No limit was placed on the time for argument by either side.

Mr. Dwyer was followed by Attorney W. W. Lehman, who made the opening argument for the defense. He briefly summed up the evidence brought out during the trial. Mr. Lehman gave a special stress upon the testimony given by Senator Burton and brought out strongly the examination given by Burton as to the reasons for his employment by the Hatto Grain and Securities company.

Mr. Lehman was followed by Bert D. Norton, assistant United States district attorney, who contended himself almost exclusively to the reasons alleged by the government for which Senator Burton was employed by the Hatto company. He quoted freely from the transcript of the evidence by the witnesses for the government and attempted to bring strongly before the jury the contention of the prosecution that Senator Burton was employed by the Hatto company solely for his influence as a United States Senator in any matter that might come to the attention of the postoffice department affecting that concern.

CLOSING ARGUMENT.
The closing argument for the defense was made by Judge Chester Krum. He called the jury's attention to the provision of section 122 of the revised statutes under which the indictment was found that should the defendant be convicted he will be forever prevented from holding any office under the government of the United States. He cited that fact and urged the jury to weigh the fact whether a senator of the United States a lawyer, and a far-sighted man would render himself to be forever debarred from holding a federal office for the consideration which he received from the Hatto company. Judge Krum did not review the evidence in full but devoted his time in arguments.

Judge Krum attacked the specific charges alleged in the indictment. He declared the government had failed to prove that Senator Burton had attempted to use his influence with any officer in the postoffice department. The order against the Hatto Grain and Securities company, he asserted that not one of the

CARTED OFF CASH.

Fire at One Time Threatened Many Business Buildings.
New York, March 26.—Fire today gutted a building at 59 to 61 Broadway, the premises of the Morris European, the American and other express companies, causing a loss of \$100,000 or more. Being a rear Wall street, the blaze attracted more than a hundred thousand spectators. It took 500 policemen to maintain order. The building burned was an old-fashioned five-story structure overlooking Trinity church.

Smoke poured into the offices of the Wells-Fargo Express company at No. 23 Broadway, compelling all in the building to flee to the street. Before leaving the clerks hastily threw \$100,000 in gold, silver and checks into canvas bags and carted the treasure in safety to a bank.

Several alarms called out forty-four companies to fight the fire. Chief Croker was called from the death-bed of his mother, in Bloomfield, N. J., so threatening did the blaze appear at one time. The fire was controlled at 3 o'clock. In the afternoon, having been confined to the building in which it started.

evidence had been presented to prove combination. He asked the jury to put aside the fact that the defendant is a senator of the United States, in considering the evidence. He referred to the execution of Collins at Union, Mo., by saying that the law could not consider whether the homicide of Collins brought tears to those who loved him. The law, Col. Dyer said, is the important factor; it must be obeyed. He quoted from section 1782 of the revised statutes and referred to the testimony of government witnesses in general terms, calling attention to that part which referred directly to the allegation of the government that Senator Burton accepted fees from the Hatto company for appearing before the postoffice department. The case was submitted to the jury at 7:30 o'clock tonight.

LACK OF TALKERS

HOUSE FOR ONCE HAD NO SPEAKERS AT HAND.

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Was Subject of Debate.

Washington, March 26.—The house today began consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. Ten hours were fixed for general debate on the measure but at the end of an hour and a half there were no speakers ready to continue and the house adjourned for lack of talkers.

A statement on the bill Chairman Hemmaway of the committee filed statements on the bill. Mr. Hemmaway summarized the conditions of the fiscal year, that all legitimate expenses had been paid there would be \$200,000 surplus for the year. Mr. Hemmaway estimated the annual expenditures for 1905 to be \$67,623,334; to this sum must be added the interest on public debt estimated at \$4,713,283. The revenues for the year, he said, were estimated at \$70,472,000. The total estimates of the departments for the year were \$72,336,617; an excess of \$2,748,582 over the revenues. By selling down the estimates and omitting to pass a river and harbor and public buildings appropriation bill, the expenditures had been reduced \$2,000,000 less than the estimated revenues. This estimate, Mr. Hemmaway said, contemplated all reasonable expectations that might be made.

A number of minor bills were passed by unanimous consent and special orders were made for the consideration of resolutions bills which had the right of way today. After the sundry civil bill has been discussed the various claims will follow pending as a special order.

Mr. Posing (N. C.) reviewed the failure of congress to amend legislation to correct specific evils, particularly the trusts. He referred to President Roosevelt's attitude on trusts before and after his election as president. Mr. Posing minimized the value of the Northern securities decision. However, he said it did nothing to prevent the two railroad from co-operating and charging their own rates for passengers or freight. He said the feeling that the ascension of Roosevelt to the presidency would result in changing the Republican party from a servant to an oppressor of trusts had proved a fallacy, and that the party was still dependent on monopolies and the money they poured into it.

"The Republican party," he said, "in a few short months will be begging money for the election of your strenuous moralist candidate who when Governor of New York was denouncing the corporation to which he is now looking for support."

Liberal laws on immigration were deplored by Mr. Posing who said that the broken fields of the Republican party for an abatement of the influx of the foreigners would be called to the attention of the people in the next campaign. McKinley's administration.

No one was ready to proceed and Mr. Thomas (Va.) protested against taking action on so important a measure with only a limited number present. Consideration of the bill was suspended and the house adjourned.

Washington, March 26.—The senate was in session only about three hours today during that time a number of private pension bills were passed and another proposition of the District of Columbia appropriation bill was read and discussed.

TO EVADE MILITARY DUTY.

Poles, Finns and Hebrews Flee From Russian Cities.

New York, March 26.—Among the steerage passengers on the Hamburg American steamer Pennsylvania, which arrived today from Hamburg were 150 Poles and 600 Hebrews. Many of these people are said to have hurriedly left Russia in order to evade military duty.

KILLED THREE PERSONS.

Devastating Storm Takes Place in Section of Arkansas.

Paragould, Ark., March 26.—A devastating storm today caused the death of three persons, injuring several others and laid waste much property in Gainesville and vicinity.

WILL DEPORT THE LEADERS

Non Resident Union Leaders to Be Exiled

THEN MINERS WILL WORK

"Mother Jones" Among Those to Be Sent Away.

PRESIDENT MOYER JAILED

Paper Accused of Inciting to Riot Is Seized.

Denver, Colo., March 26.—Governor Peabody and Attorney General Miller held a conference this afternoon at which a plan for the deportation of non-resident union leaders from the southern Colorado coal fields was agreed upon. It is said that the governor has instructed Major S. H. Hill, military commander at Trinidad to secure a special train and escort beyond the borders of the state "Mother" Jones of Pennsylvania, with W. R. Ralston of Alabama; Wm. Wardlaw of Iowa, Christ Evans of Indiana and Edward Demott of Utah. The four men named are organizers of the United Mine Workers of America. The coal companies claim that if these persons are taken out of the district two thirds of the strikers will return to work.

MOYER UNDER ARREST.
Ouray, Colo., March 26.—On instructions received from Sheriff Rutan of San Miguel county Sheriff Maurice Corbett of Ouray county placed president Charles Moyer of the Western federation of miners under arrest here today. Moyer was placed in jail to await the arrival of Sheriff Rutan.

Fearing an attempt by the miners to release Moyer Sheriff Corbett announced that Sheriff Rutan would not reach Ouray until the afternoon. However, Rutan arrived shortly after 1 o'clock and reached the county jail without being discovered.

Sheriff Rutan started to drive with his prisoner to Ridgway, where a train will be taken for Telluride. Upon arriving at that city Mr. Moyer will be locked up in the San Miguel jail under a guard of soldiers from troop A. The warrant upon which Moyer was taken into custody charges him with deserting the American flag and the complaint was sworn to by Mr. A. Wood of Telluride. The alleged desertion consisted in using pictures of the flag with inscriptions painted between the bars as posters.

When it became known that Sheriff Rutan was on his way overland to Ouray from Telluride today, friends of Moyer's hastily left for the hills. It is now known that one party under the leadership of President McLennan of the Ouray Miners Union, started south to intercept the San Miguel county. The men were in a wagon and were armed. When last heard from they were at Portland, five miles south of Ouray. It is barely possible that these men will intercept Sheriff Rutan on his way back to Telluride.

PAPER SEIZED.
Trinidad, Colo., March 26.—The office of H. Traverser Italiano was seized today by a squad of guards under command of Major Randolph and this week's issue, which was ready for distribution, was confiscated. It is claimed that this paper has been inciting the strikers to violence.

The miners' commissary department and the headquarters of the strike leaders are in the same building as the H. Traverser Italiano's office. The soldiers placed a padlock on the door and refused to allow any one either to enter or leave. A large number of strikers were locked inside the building and an armed picket was stationed outside. At this time one of the days of each week on which supplies are issued to the strikers and their families some hardship was entailed.

A thorough search for fire arms of the strikers camp in the bottoms was made today by soldiers but the only weapon found was one a hot gun, one toy rifle, a revolver and fifty shells. Major Hill has established a press censorship.

MOYER ARRAIGNED.
Trinidad, Colo., March 26.—Sheriff Rutan arrived here this afternoon having President Moyer in charge. Moyer was at once arraigned and waived preliminary examination. He was bound over in \$5,000 bond. He will remain in prison until Monday.

While waiting for the train bringing Moyer, a number of men were standing at the depot here were fired upon by some unknown parties from the surrounding hills. No one was hurt. A detachment of sixty soldiers are searching the hills for the men who fired the shots.

Denver, Colo., March 26.—Governor Peabody said tonight that the twelve men who went to Ouray to make an effort to stop Judge Stevens' injunction, were allowed to depart.

FOR COLONIAL TREATY.

Anglo-French Agreement Is Making Progress.

Paris, March 26.—The negotiations for an Anglo-French colonial treaty are progressing satisfactorily, but the officers are unable to say just when it will be ready to be signed. When Foreign Minister Delcasse brought the matter up it was stated that it would not be signed for months. After the examination by Foreign Secretary Lansdowne it is possible that the papers will be returned to Paris.

The question of Morocco is proving rather difficult, but it can be said that some of the main features have been settled.

England will permit the fortifications of the south side of the strait, however, and whatever rights she obtains will not regard French occupation. Another position taken is that England will not interfere with any position taken by the French. With the open door the United States will find a promising field for commerce.

CZAR LOVES KUROPATKIN

Will Feel Relieved When He Reaches Command

REVIEWING HIS TROOPS

Manchurian Army in Places Has Been Inspected.

DALNY WAS DEFENSELESS

Japanese Could Have Taken the Town with Ease.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—"I shall feel relieved when General Kuropatkin assumes command," remarked the czar yesterday at the winter palace. Tonight the emperor received telegrams announcing the general's arrival at Harbin, and bringing word that mobilization of the Manchurian army was completed.

It is said that tomorrow General Kuropatkin will review the Mukden troops and will read to them a message expressing the imperial confidence that the soldiers will display valor and fortitude befitting the traditions of the Russian army.

General Kuropatkin will afterward proceed to Liao Yang. Thence, with General Linewich and Zilinski, he will make a flying visit to Port Arthur to inspect the fortress.

It is remembered here that the Russian forces may not withdraw to the strong line of defense prepared at Feng Huang if General Kuropatkin decides that he can get together a sufficient number of men to make a stand at the Yalu river advisable.

NEWS IS DRIFTING IN.
Important news is drifting to St. Petersburg by mail. A letter from Dalny draws a picture of its defenseless condition when the Japanese attacked Port Arthur. The correspondent says that the smallest Japanese force could easily have captured Dalny and destroyed enormous stores of coal, 500,000 pounds of tea and six Russian merchantmen lying in the harbor.

As the Japanese failed to attack Dalny the Russians at once mined the approach, the haste with which the work was performed being the cause of the blowing up of the Yenied. Many of the mines were badly laid, so that the projected cruiser Boyarin struck one of them during a storm. The correspondent says the Boyarin was not sunk immediately. Her captain succeeded in placing a close action net in position so that the Boyarin was beached. The Boyarin has since been taken to Port Arthur, where she has been repaired, the correspondent says. A correspondent writes that reports to the battleship Retvizan and the cruiser Pallada have not been completed, the battleship Casarvitch being the only remaining lame ship in the squadron.

VITALLY IMPORTANT.
The preservation of Admiral Makarov's squadron intact is regarded as of vital importance, as it is now certain that the admiralty contemplates sending powerful reinforcements from the Baltic during the summer. Six battleships, the Orsk, Borodino, Kish, Suvoroff, Slav, Alexander III, and Paul and Andrew and the cruisers Oleg, Zembuchous and Iserum II, will be ready to sail in July, joining the squadron of Admiral Witte in the Mediterranean, and with the torpedo boats ready to port in September.

The arrival of such a fleet would give Russia an overwhelming preponderance in numbers. The Russian plans all look forward to that time, when, by the co-operation of the fleet, the Japanese communications can be cut off. Then General Kuropatkin will, according to Russian calculations, be in a position to take the offensive on land and settle the fate of the campaign and the war.

A statement comes from Vladivostok, apparently from a reliable source, to the effect that Captain Portzembach's squadron returned to Port Arthur a second-class cruiser. The inhabitants and the garrison, he added, gave a reception to the victors. This capture, however, is not confirmed in official circles.

The departure of naval reinforcements from the Baltic will leave a fairly strong squadron of coast defense and other ships to protect Russia's European coast line.

EIGHT KILLED.
Paris, March 26.—The Matin's Harbin correspondent, supplementing Vivrey's report on the Japanese attack on Port Arthur at midnight on March 21, and the morning of March 22, says that the bombardment resulted in the killing of eight persons. The correspondent says that the sanitary service train which should have left Harbin yesterday was obliged to await the passage of the Grand Duchess Maria's train, and that of two others bearing the names of the Grand Duchesses Olga and Tatiana.

According to this correspondent, when General Kuropatkin was at Harbin he was presented by the municipality with a subscription of 12,000 rubles, about \$300, and he adds that the general is expected at Harbin tomorrow.

SLEEPS LITTLE.
St. Petersburg, March 26.—General Kuropatkin, the new war minister, like General Kurapatkin, is devoted to his profession. He evades social functions, where he is seldom seen except on state occasions. The minister has distinguished himself as a fighter. With seventeen wounds he carried one hundred Turkish and later received orders at the Shippa pass under a hot fire, for which he was promoted colonel.

General Sakharoff has been chief of the general staff since 1900, and brought the mobilization department to a pitch of efficiency unrivaled in Europe by that of the German army. He is known as a tireless worker who rises at 5:30 in the morning and goes to bed at midnight.

WIRELESS MESSAGES.
New Chang, March 26.—It is understood that negotiations are about to begin through Peking for the purpose of

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TORNADO CAUSES RUIN.

Twenty-four People Killed and Thousands Without Shelter.
Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, March 26.—A tornado caused widespread ruin throughout the island of Reunion March 29 and 32, doing an enormous amount of damage. Twenty-four persons are known to be killed and thousands are without food or shelter. Crops, houses, bridges and telegraph lines were destroyed.

arranging wireless telegraph communication with Port Arthur from a small rocky island off Che Foo, which was acquired by France after the war of 1894-95 in which France, Great Britain and China were involved. With the difficulty in the way of obtaining information regarding the Japanese fleet and transports by this means are apparent, and the problem is regarded as entirely new and as promising success, if France countenances the project.

This effort to guard against isolation is a recognition of the impossibility of maintaining telegraphic communication in the No Man's Land from New Chang to Shan Hai Kwan, upon which the knowledge of Japanese movements now depends.

BRITISH SCHEME.
St. Petersburg, March 26.—Counseling the strengthening of the Chinese army, the Novoe Vremya declares that Sir Robert is cunningly seeking to encourage China with a semi-organized army to interfere after the Japanese are defeated, thus giving Great Britain an opportunity to strike with battle ships and torpedo boats on order to make a reconnaissance of some adjacent islands.

LEFT PORT.
St. Petersburg, March 26.—The emperor has received the following dispatch from Vice Admiral Makarov under date of Port Arthur, March 26:

"I have the honor to report that I left port today with battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats on order to make a reconnaissance of some adjacent islands."

JAPANESE SQUADRON.
St. Petersburg, March 26.—It is said that a General Pullitkin will succeed General Sakharoff as chief of staff of the military district of Turkestan.

According to information received at the admiralty, a Japanese squadron is now off Che Foo.

MINES IN RIVER.
Washington, March 26.—The Russian government has advised the United States government that it has mined the mouth of the Liao river. This was supposed to be neutral territory, but the action of Russia puts it within the field of hostilities.

RUSSIA WILL PROTEST.
St. Petersburg, March 26.—The mobilization of the Manchurian army is now complete. General Kuropatkin stopped at Harbin to visit the fortress there, reaching Mukden tonight. The Russian authorities have been practically informed that the Egyptian government proposed to exercise surveillance over whom other than warships passing through the Suez canal in order to ascertain whether they carry contraband of war. If the report is actually confirmed, Russia will protest against it as a violation of the international agreements covering the canal.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
Tokio, March 26.—A private telegram from Korea states that the Russians are establishing a strong position in the vicinity of Antung. They are said to have been fortresses completed and to be engaged in erecting six additional ones. It is also reported that the fortification of artillery have been established at Cheryang. The Russians are reported to be experiencing great difficulty in transporting army supplies particularly from Liao Yang. The roads are in bad condition and it has been necessary to repair them and construct a number of bridges. Food is scarce. No cattle are available and the Russians have been killing and eating horses.

Washington, March 26.—The state department received a cable today from Minister Allen at Seoul, advising the department to discontinue American intentions to go to Korea to observe military operations, as the Japanese will not permit them to do so.

NEVA FROZEN.
St. Petersburg, March 26.—Although the Neva is still frozen over and the trees are bare, the sun shines and the Russian weather is rapidly assuming a spring garb. The ice in the Neva will go out within a fortnight.

The war seems to have been forgotten as St. Petersburg prepares for the holidays. Wooden stalls have been erected in the squares and in the boulevards where toys and dainties in imitation of palms will provide a bustling trade until the new year's eve, the most important of the whole city is talking about the recent midnight drive of the Czarina across the city. She does not like her private conveyance to the Nevski Prospekt and fashionable thoroughfares, but it is said she sometimes resorts to it. The police are particularly not warned of these expeditions in order to avoid any appearance of ostentation. The emperor is always accompanied by his eldest sister, Grand Duchess Elizabeth, who is on a visit from Moscow. The idea of these delightful excursions impresses the emperor. During through the public midnight streets is thoroughly enjoyed by the Czarina as a pleasant relief from the arduous labors of ruling and working to provide comfort for her husband's soldiers in the far east.

Grand Duchess Elizabeth is a high favorite with the Muscovites on account of her democratic ways. She has succeeded in raising enormous sums from merchants by the charm of her manner. She invited the merchants to a banquet and addressed them by their names, sometimes even their first names with her own hands. She also drank tea with them, although she dislikes that beverage. While the hair apparent was driving the other day a man rushed up, holding out a petition. A policeman seized him, but the hair to the throne ordered the coachman to rebuke the policeman and accepted the petition.

ATTEMPTED A HOLDUP.
Night Watchman Shot and Fatally Wounded a Man.
Chicago, March 26.—Herman Nagel, night watchman at 1 the Union Trust company's car barn, Leavitt street and Blue Island avenue, shot and fatally wounded Charles Crosby, one of three men who, he says, were attempting a hold-up. The watchman himself was severely injured.

BODY FOUND IN A TRUNK

Polygamist with Eight Wives Killed Himself.

WOULD AVOID ARREST

Suspicion of Police Had Been Aroused.

MURDERED MONTHS AGO

Five Wives Alive, One Dead, Two Missing.

London, March 26.—Polygamy and its influence over George Crossman, who had eight or more wives, and the developments following the suicide of Crossman are absorbing public attention. On the night of March 25, Crossman, who was living quietly in the respectable suburb of Kensington, killed himself to avoid arrest by the police, whose suspicions had been aroused regarding the contents of a trunk which Crossman was sending away from his house. On opening the trunk the body of a woman was found encased in cement. An investigation proved that she was murdered about six months ago and that she was one of Crossman's wives. Five of his wives are traced and found alive. One wife is dead and two are missing. The body found encased in cement is in a decomposed condition, even to the skull, which had been split with an axe.

The police believe it possible the investigation may prove that Crossman adopted a similar method of ridding himself of his other superfluous wives who have not yet been traced.

Though only 30 years of age, Crossman's career of crime is enormous. He was an engineer, composer, wagon-maker or book-maker. His chief means of support, however, appear to have been derived from his wives, several of whom he secured through advertisements. In 1890, Crossman was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for bigamy, and when he killed himself he was still living with one of his wives, and the neighbors regarded him as a quiet and respectable citizen.

He was sentenced to five years in penal servitude. Good conduct in prison enabled him to avoid the full term.

Once free, he set to work to marry by wholesale. Wife number four was quickly secured. She and her baby recently were living at Crossman's house at Kensington. At Reading, Crossman secured a fifth wife, under the name of Susan. A month later he again married. The whereabouts and fate of this sixth wife are still unknown. Having three wives living at different places, Crossman took a fourth wife, making a total of seven with whom he kept up a deception. Crossman found his eighth wife in the young daughter of a London railroad employee, and she is supposed to be the victim he encased in cement.

At the time of his suicide Crossman had five known wives living. The discovery occurred through the suspicion of a lodger to whom Crossman let some rooms at Kensington. For several weeks the lodger had noticed an atrocious odor and complained of it, but Crossman attributed it to the drains.

At the same time Crossman was living with one of his wives where the dead body was concealed. The lodger traced the odor through the trunk away. During the evening of March 25, while moving the trunk, the lodger's suspicions were aroused, and when he saw a black fluid come out of the trunk he went to a police station. Just as the grasshopper was lifted into a car the police appeared. When a cry, Crossman started to run. For three-quarters of a mile he fled for his life. The police gained on him, and part of the foremen of the pursuers was on his heels. Crossman drove from his pocket a razor and cut his throat from ear to ear. Death was almost instantaneous. The body found in the trunk is that of a young, well formed woman, only partly decayed. The police theory is that Crossman, while she was undressing, struck her from behind with an axe, severing a portion of the skull, part of which is now missing.

IN INSANE FRENZY.

Son of Famous General Sidel Suspect of Killing a Child.